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## THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WHEN, in the December number of the CHARITIES REVIEW, the plan of organization of the Bureau of Charities and Correction was outlined and the classification to be followed was given, it was hoped that such an exhibition of the present status of work for the dependent, defective and delinquent classes would be made at the World's Columbian Exposition as to demonstrate to the world at large the vast importance and the necessity of advancing philanthropy to the rank of a science.

To those who depended upon the carrying out of the plan, the result as seen at Chicago must prove disappointing. This is due to four different causes: First, the late organization of the Bureau; second, the lack of Boards of Charities in the majority of States of the Union; third, the apathy of those in charge of institutions and societies; and fourth, the indifference of the authorities of the Exposition.

It will be remembered that the subject of an exhibit under a special title at the Exposition was first broached at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which was held at Baltimore in May, 1890. As the result of the agitation, there begun, the promise was secured from the Director

General of the Exposition, that his efforts should be directed toward carrying out the wishes of the Conference, and the erection of the Bureau of Charities and Correction.

For many reasons, the recital of which would not be of interest, the carrying out of the plan was delayed from time to time; and it was not until after repeated efforts that the Bureau became an accomplished fact in the latter part of March, 1892.

Naturally, the classification of the Exposition had already been promulgated. The only attention given to the subject of Charities and Correction was found in three classes. These classes were in different groups; were very general in their designation, and yet did not cover the subject. Therefore the world at large had no real intimation of what was to be done with Charities and Correction at the Exposition until the publication of the circular of instruction in August, 1892, nine months before the opening of the Exposition.

It is easy enough to obtain exhibits where the self-interest of the exhibitor is the propelling force; but where the only good that can come to the exhibitor lies in the diffusion of knowledge, and no selfish interest is appealed to, the difficulties increase with almost startling rapidity. Consequently nine months must be considered altogether too short a time for the proper organization of such a Bureau as that of Charities and Correction. Some twenty thousand copies of the circular of instruction were circulated. The superintendent of the Bureau personally attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Denver, and the National Prison Congress at Baltimore, exploited his ideas at various State Conferences, and visited as many institutions which were typical as his time would permit, yet the showing is not what it should have been.

The lateness of the organization of the Bureau has resulted also in an almost entire loss of foreign representation. The foreign countries organized their commissions two years before the Bureau came into existence. Naturally these commissions based their plan of work upon the classification as originally published, and in nearly every instance, in the great diversity of matters to be attended to, Charities and Correction having

no special title and no person to look after their interests, were forgotten completely. When the superintendent assumed charge of the affairs entrusted to him, he found it next to impossible to awaken an interest in these commissions that would assure a display in the Bureau from their countries. Consequently, the magnificent opportunity for a comparative study of charitable and penal work, which the Exposition should have afforded, has not been realized.

It will be remembered that the circular of instructions, issued by the department of Liberal Arts, asked for eight charts from each State of the Union, which should give a certain amount of general information regarding the organization, cost, population and work of the charitable and penal institutions of the State. The expectation was that by these means a fund of information never before collected might be gathered, which would impress upon the public the growing importance of the problem that confronts workers in charitable and penal lines.

An examination of the list of exhibits which is appended, will indicate how much these expectations have fallen short of realization. The majority of those States which have State Boards of Charities entered into the work with enthusiasm, and in a few instances they have gone far beyond what was asked. New York and Massachusetts particularly present a series of statistical charts that are surprising in their completeness and in the amount of information they give. A few of the State boards found themselves unable to respond to the request for charts, because they could obtain no money from the proper authorities to defray the expense of preparing them. In those States where there are no general boards, the corresponding secretaries of the National Conference of Charities and Correction were relied upon to carry out this work. Nearly every one of these secretaries, at a great sacrifice of time, commenced the work of collecting the statistics asked for. It was not to be expected that they would meet with much success. Few States of the Union, and in fact few people in the United States, appreciate the importance of statistical inquiry, and where there is no State organization of philanthropic and penal work, and where, as is too often the case, unfortunately, poli-

tics has entered into the administration of charitable institutions and prisons, it is next to impossible to obtain any information regarding them. This is due in most cases to the fact that statistics have never before been gathered, and in others to a positive refusal on the part of the managers to furnish such as they have. As a matter of fact, in some cases it has been discovered that institutions of the largest importance, housing hundreds of inmates, and spending thousands of dollars of public funds annually, do not even possess a full set of their own printed reports.

Some of the State corresponding secretaries have succeeded, after heroic work, in obtaining considerable information, which is exhibited in the Bureau of Charities and Correction. All of these are not included in the appended list, because many of them have not been definitely heard from; but it is hoped that the second edition of the official catalogue of the Exposition will contain a complete list of the statistical exhibits of State work that have been gathered. It is plainly shown, though the result has been so unsatisfactory, that the inquiry stimulated by the effort to make State exhibits, will in many cases result in better systems of collecting statistics of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; and if no other result come from the work that has been done, this certainly should justify the attempt.

It was somewhat startling to find that a large number of institutions which have always been considered progressive, which are typical of their classes, and which have gained a reputation for the adaptability of their buildings, the excellence of their administration, and the results which they have accomplished, did not desire to be represented by an exhibit at Chicago. An examination of the list of exhibitors discloses this apathetic feeling without further comment from the writer. Personal interviews, stimulation on the part of state boards and state committees, letters, circulars, all were of no avail. There may be some justification in the excuse that charitable funds should not be diverted for exhibitivè purposes; but it seems to the writer that a broader view would justify the expenditure of charitable funds under any circumstances for an



object which would result in raising the entire standard of charitable and penal work in this country.

That the entire department of Liberal Arts has not received the treatment from the authorities of the Exposition to which it was entitled is a matter of general knowledge. It was never given the space that it deserved; it never had the funds at its disposal which it needed; it was never given the backing and the moral support which would have made it a great educational feature of the Exposition.

Its bureaus suffered with it, first, in the limitation of space; next, in the lack of funds with which to carry on their work; and again, in late organization, lack of sufficient assistance, and of the propelling power which must necessarily come from the moral support of the general authorities.

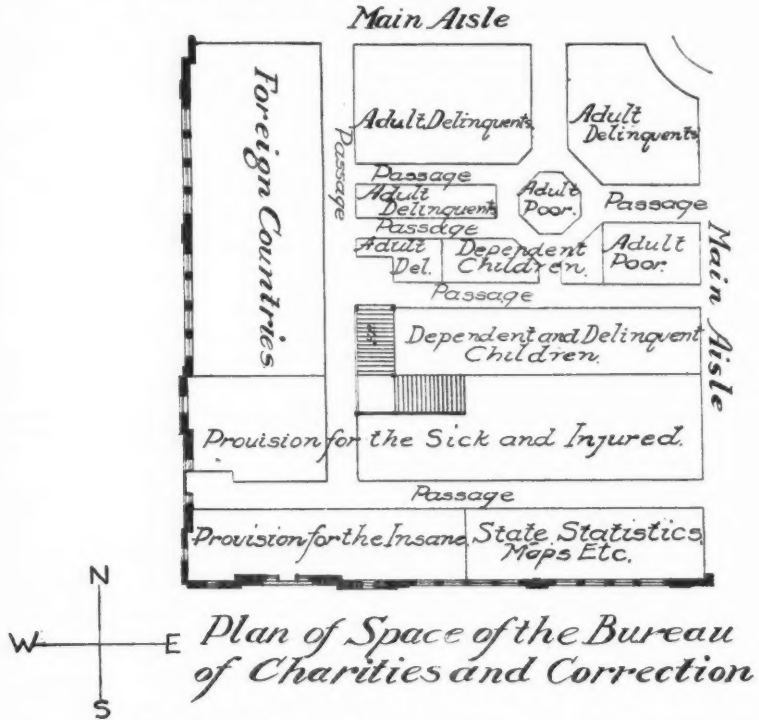
There are in the United States nearly three thousand charitable and penal institutions. There are, besides, countless philanthropic and charitable societies waging war against distress, pauperism and crime. Yet all these institutions, representing an investment of millions upon millions of dollars, and the annual expenditure of millions more, and the constant work of thousands of heroic men and women, were given a space of about 15,000 square feet gross, leaving as actual exhibit space not more than 10,000 square feet for the representation of all they are doing and all they are spending. But the fault does not end here. In spite of repeated promises, in spite of constant urging, the building in which the exhibits of the Bureau are to be housed is not now, on the 15th day of May, ready for the installation of the exhibits.

The diagram which accompanies this article will indicate how the space at the disposal of the Bureau has been divided among the different interests represented. This division has been based upon the actual applications for space. The list appended will indicate how well the different interests will be represented.

It was hoped that this article could contain a brief description of the exhibits themselves, but as installation has been absolutely impossible up to the present time, the nature of but few of the exhibits is known to the writer, and, necessarily, comment on them is impossible.

The special classification prepared for the Bureau makes five general groups, viz.:

1. Provisions for the mentally defective classes.
2. Provisions for the sick and injured.



3. Provisions for juveniles.
4. Provisions for adult delinquents.
5. Migration.

In addition a general group has been made of the statistical exhibits prepared by the State Boards of Charities and the State Corresponding Secretaries of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

It will be observed that the subjects of the care, treatment and education of the feeble-minded, the deaf-mutes, and the

blind are omitted from the Bureau. This was done at the special instance of committees representing these three classes of institutions which claimed that their work was educational and not charitable, and that consequently they should be awarded space among the educational exhibits. Without any discussion this request was acceded to, and consequently a collective exhibit representing each of these classes will be found installed in the Building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

The Bureau of Charities and Correction will be found in the southwest corner of the Anthropological Building. This building is not located as eligibly as the importance of the exhibits installed within it would seem to require, but no part of the Exhibition grounds is out of the way, and the group of buildings and exhibits to be found in the neighborhood of the Bureau of Charities and Correction is filled with quite as much interest, and will undoubtedly attract as many people as any other in the grounds.

In the general State group about twenty States are represented. Most of the States have covered in their exhibits the eight charts called for, viz., one showing the government of charitable and penal institutions, one showing the cost of operating, population and location of institutions under State control, one giving the same information for institutions under county and municipal control, one giving the same information for institutions under private control, one giving statistics of the delinquent classes of the State, one giving statistics of the dependent classes of the State, one giving the name, number of beds and population of the hospitals in cities of the State, and one giving general information regarding the police force in cities of the State. Many of the States also show by means of maps marked by various colored squares the location of the various institutions for the dependent and delinquent classes.

Of all the States, New York and Massachusetts have the most extensive and complete statistical exhibits. Neither of these States has confined herself to the specifications of the circular of instruction, but shows in addition many important and interesting facts. For instance, New York has one

chart showing the immigration statistics at the port of New York, another showing the movement of children in almshouses, another giving the general aspect of the pauper population of the State. The painstaking Secretary of the New York Board of Charities, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, has prepared in all forty-two charts, and he has succeeded in gathering information that has never before been collected.

Massachusetts has gone still further than New York State and has not confined herself to the matter of statistics of charities and correction, but besides gives, in a series of eighty charts, a complete exposition of the sociological conditions within her borders. These charts are graphically illustrated by a series of some twenty maps. This exhibit was prepared under the direction of Mr. Joseph Lee, of Boston.

In the first group it will be noticed that seven States are represented. Here, again, the most complete exhibit comes from Massachusetts. Interesting features of the exhibit are models of the new Pavilion of the Utica (New York) State Hospital, and of the Infirmary of the Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, N. Y. Another feature of interest is the plans for the new Ohio institution for the epileptic insane and the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs.

In the second group the most notable exhibits are those of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, and the Boston City Hospital. The Johns Hopkins Hospital exhibit has been prepared with infinite care and includes a complete model of the buildings, samples of the appliances in use in the hospital, of instruments and of dressings, as well as statistical charts and a large number of photographs showing the interior of rooms, and, so far as possible, the method of carrying on its work and that of its nurses' training school.

The Boston City Hospital, while exhibiting no model of its buildings, has an interesting collection of models of many appliances in use in that institution and not found elsewhere, and a thorough photographic exhibit of the interior and exterior of its buildings, the work within its walls, and the methods of its Training School for Nurses.

It is much to be regretted that none of the great New York

hospitals makes an exhibit, in spite of repeated efforts to induce them to do so. They certainly have much to show, and it is difficult to understand why they have declined to place their work before the public.

In the third division one of the most interesting exhibits is undoubtedly that of the work of placing out and boarding out dependent children, as carried on by the out-door department of the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

The Children's Aid Societies of Boston and Philadelphia also make complete exhibits. St. John's Guild exemplifies very completely the work of its Floating Hospital, and the *Chicago News Record* shows how it gives fresh air to the little ones each summer.

A few orphanages are represented in this group; and among the Reformatory Schools the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y., the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, New York City, the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, Mass., and the Hebrew Technical Institute of New York make notable displays. Here, again, it is necessary to express regret that the important schools at Meriden, Conn., and at Adrian, Mich., are not represented, as well as many others. The absence from the list of exhibitors of the names of any orphanages of New York State is accounted for by the fact that the State Board of Charities has collected exhibits in the form of portfolios of nearly all the institutions for children in New York, which are shown in a case in connection with the exhibit of that Board.

Among all the Day Nurseries of the country but two make any complete showing; those which are maintained by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw in Boston, and the Fitch Crèche of Buffalo, N. Y.

In the fourth division the greatest difficulty in obtaining exhibits was experienced. Most of the work done among the adult poor is intangible as it is performed without the aid of institutions. But it is believed that a good representation of the efforts for the amelioration of the poor and the reduction of pauperism has been gathered.

Many of the Charity Organization Societies, Associated

Charities and kindred organizations display their work by means of bound volumes of their reports, and portfolios showing samples of their record blanks, with descriptions of their use. These portfolios are exhibited in such a way as to allow of easy examination. In this group some of the work of almshouses is well shown. The New York Board has prepared a complete model of an ideal almshouse as planned by Mr. Wm. P. Letchworth, who was for many years its honored President.

The admirable hospital ward of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., is also shown in model, and this Almshouse as well as the Massachusetts State Farm, at Bridgewater, has thorough exposition by means of charts and photographs. Some few of the Homes for the Aged appear, and one wing frame rack is devoted to the exposition of the various charitable societies maintained by the Jewish women of New York City.

In the fifth division, the police exhibit was completely abandoned because of lack of space. It was hoped, however, to have here a thorough exposition of the Bertillon system of registering and identifying criminals; but through some misunderstanding this exhibit, which has been thoroughly prepared by the city of Paris, has been installed in the pavilion which will contain the exhibits of the government of that city.

There is hardly any showing of the jails of the country. Minnesota exhibits a small model of one jail. The Van Dorn Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Champion Iron Works of Kenton, Ohio, both of which make a specialty of the construction of jails, will have splendid exhibits of the work they turn out.

In the line of reformatories perhaps the most complete and satisfactory exhibits are found. The Elmira Reformatory has prepared a model of its buildings which occupies an area of 24 feet by 28 feet and stands  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height. This shows the exterior of the buildings and their complete interior arrangement on a sufficiently large scale to give an excellent idea of the prison buildings. There is, also, a complete exhibit of the trade school of this important institution.

The Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women makes an extensive and interesting exhibit. The Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory shows a complete model of its buildings,



and the architect of the new Ohio State Reformatory, now building at Mansfield, exhibits the plans of that institution.

In the same degree that the exhibit of Reformatory Prisons is complete the exhibit of State Penitentiaries is incomplete. Although many of the States have large and interesting establishments of this nature, but three of them are exhibited, viz., the Minnesota Prison at Stillwater, and the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries of Pennsylvania. The last two show complete models of their buildings.

The exhibit of the methods of capital punishment which was first planned was abandoned for lack of space, and because funds were not available for gathering the necessary material. The only object in this line that is shown is a model of the chair in use for electrocution in New York State.

No showing whatever is made by any of the numerous Prisoners' Aid Societies of the country, which is a remarkable fact when it is considered that these organizations are eagerly seeking public support.

It was also found necessary to abandon the entire group on migration, largely because the United States Government has failed to make any exhibit of the work it is now doing at the various ports of entry.

It is easy to make plans, but it is difficult to carry them out when dependence must be placed on a large number of persons scattered over a wide extent of territory. To this may be assigned much of the failure of the exhibits in the Bureau of Charities and Correction to meet the scheme as originally mapped out. Yet it may be safely promised that the exhibit, as it will be installed by the time this article is before the public, will exceed in variety, in completeness, and in general interest anything of the kind that has heretofore been attempted.

If it accomplishes nothing else it will demonstrate what can be done in this line, and it will place before the public in general an idea, inadequate though it may be, of the extent of the interests which come under the head of Charities and Correction and their increasing demand for closer attention, better development, and their administration by specially trained experts.

N. S. ROSENAU.

## WOULD DIRECT PERSONAL INFLUENCE DIMINISH PAUPERISM?

THE importance of the individual as a factor in the social problems which are vexing the world has come to be recognized in every department of philanthropic work. The motive power is the same, whether under the lead of the Salvation Army, the Mission Band, the Neighborhood Guild, or any organization which has in view the spiritual, moral, or social elevation of men. Even Prof. Huxley, who disclaims all connection with organized philanthropy, says: "No reforms or improvements will go to the root of the evil, unless they attack it at its ultimate source, the motives of the individual." A great deal is said about the elevation of the masses, as if mankind could be moved in platoons to a higher plane, or hoisted in solid blocks by some patent mechanical device or social derrick out of its misery and degradation up into the Temple Beautiful, which has its foundation in the dreams of some enthusiastic reformer. A distinguished statesman, when once asked to consider a special case of charity, refused, saying: "I am too much interested in the improvement of the masses to take note of individuals." The remark provoked the sarcastic retort "that fortunately the Almighty when last heard from had not reached this point."

Personality is to-day recognized as the fulcrum on which rests the lever which will eventually move society to a higher level. Without this, every effort for its amelioration will prove unfruitful; for "however monstrous, crazed, or cursed" it may seem, society is but the combined expression of men's single lives. Many have been the theories and patterns held up for the reformation of the world; but most of them, alas, in forgetfulness of the simple model given from the Mount of Olives so long ago. The work of the Master was altogether personal; He Himself sought the lost sheep, and His parable of the Good Samaritan enforced the practice of direct and individual relief. No organized work replaces individual efforts

—the only value of organization is to intensify and wisely direct them.

Experienced philanthropists testify to this truth. They draw a wholesome moral also from repeated failures to improve the man by mere change of environment. When more comfortable dwellings for the poor are provided, they frequently sublet portions of them, thus using what they consider superfluous rooms to increase the very evil it was intended to diminish. It is not necessary to resort to poetry or fiction to illustrate this; but Mrs. Browning has so forcibly represented the failure of such efforts, that her words seem prophetic when she says "You cannot compass your poor ends of barley feeding without the poet's individualism to work the universal. It takes a soul to move a body; even to a cleaner sty. We want no recipes for healing summits while annulling depths." Reforms must be evolved, as laws are, by much study, experience and observation of the individual.

It is often asked, "What are so many charitable societies for, if not to relieve suffering in this great city?" If we examine the Charities Directory published by this Society, it seems as if thorough provision had been made for every form of destitution in existence. Yet no one will deny that there is still a vast amount of work to be done, and that the end is not reached when we have paid our annual subscription to our favorite societies. A New England philosopher has said that philanthropy is almost the only virtue sufficiently appreciated by mankind, and *it* is greatly overrated. It is our selfishness which overrates it. People are too apt to bestow charity as a vent or solace to their emotions; accepting the fact that the poor are always to be with us as a beneficent appointment of Providence, to call into sufficient activity their higher sympathies. Fortunately the word "Charity" is coming to be better understood and more broadly interpreted. In this light, it will no longer be difficult to accept the modern and scientific view of charity, or to believe that, like "Society and Solitude," we "must keep our heads in the one, and our hearts in the other." No longer can the word in its perverted and narrow sense of alms-giving, be employed as a kind of super-

erogation to cover a multitude of sins. Said Thoreau years ago, "A man is not a good man to me, who will feed me when I am hungry, or pull me out of a ditch when I fall into one. A Newfoundland dog might do as much." Be sure that you give the poor the aid they most need. "They are often not so cold and hungry, as dirty, and ragged, and gross." Said a recent writer in commenting on a clergyman's exhortation to his flock, to devote a tenth of their income to the poor, "the increase of pauperism would soon be appalling if this were carried into practice. An incalculable amount of imbecility and inertia would soon result if this portion of large and small incomes were applied to the alleviation of mere physical needs." Charity in its broadest sense, while not unmindful of the needs of the body, looks steadily toward the improvement of the moral nature. There is nothing degrading in this. It recognizes the difference between poverty and pauperism, and does not retreat in despair if baffled by ingratitude or unworthiness. It does not acknowledge unworthiness in the sense of finding any unworthy to be truly helped, because it recognizes on every coin of humanity the stamp of the Divine, however debased by circumstance or obscured by time.

Poverty, as the result of sickness or adversity, is no disgrace, and is more easily within the power of society or individuals to alleviate. There is, moreover, an obligation besides that of alleviating suffering—the obligation to prevent on the downward grade of self-respect, an easy passage over the bridge of indolence and inertia to the swamps of pauperism, vice and crime.

It is the question of pauperism, and not poverty, which is under consideration here. Will direct personal influence tend to diminish it? An emphatic "Yes" in reply might be received with doubt by those unacquainted with the work and to whom the task seems as great as that very familiar impossibility of dipping out the ocean with a bucket. Yet, not forgetful of the truths impressed upon the youthful mind by the ever available "drops of water" and "grains of sand," it may be profitable to consider whether this lesson may not be equally applicable in the realm of charity. Whatever social or economic cause may be

responsible for the existence of pauperism in the Old World, it cannot in this country be attributed to any single source, excepting the lack of moral energy which everywhere underlies it. Edward Everett Hale says: "We must not imagine because they are carrying their old man of the sea that we are carrying ours." Some of the causes which create or maintain the existence of pauperism here are excessive immigration of the worst elements of the Old World, rapid multiplication of the lowest classes, crowding of the tenement houses, drunkenness, indolence, ignorance, and inefficiency. These are among the more obvious reasons for its prevalence. In regard to the first-named, direct personal influence can only hope by a more earnest conviction of the necessity of restriction by law, so to emphasize the fact or to create a more thorough determination on the part of the Government to prevent the tide of pauperism from flowing unrestricted to our shores. The second cause presents a problem for which all suggestions of remedy have been anathematized. Yet, when contemplating the fact of the numerous pauper descendants directly traced to a pauper ancestor (as in the Jukes case), it does not seem inconsistent with common sense and the welfare of society that measures should be taken to render these results impossible. If criminals, paupers, idiots and incurables were prevented from self-multiplication the next generation of benevolent workers would meet with less discouragement. The sacredness and responsibility of human life should everywhere be emphasized. Until this is done, the energies of the better classes must be taxed in time, money and resources to provide for an ever-increasing mass of suffering and vicious humanity.

Personal visitation will so soon make apparent the need of better accommodation, and more decent surroundings for the poor, that benevolent men and women will consider the attempt to provide these a more worthy channel for their money than the bestowal of alms. Yet even this most promising method of rescue must be steadily accompanied by all that personal and sympathetic work may imply.

It would be a curious map of lower New York that should exhibit the location of the vilest tenement houses with the

names of their owners printed legibly on each. It would be instructive to know whose money and investments are thus employed to degrade the poor. As a speaker recently said, "The tenement houses of this city are owned by members of churches that are named after the Man of Nazareth. If they are followers of Him, let them do with their tenement houses just what the Man of Nazareth would do if they turned the title deeds over to Him and let Him run them."

Another cause to which a great portion of pauperism, vice and crime may be traced, is drunkenness. Personal influence here may do much, but the discouragement is disheartening, when after long and repeated efforts a family seems to have been made self-supporting, to have it suddenly dropped back into despair by reason of drink. Whether regarded as crime or disease, whether remediable by moral and spiritual or purely physical agencies, it requires the united efforts of the individual and the strong arm of the law to lessen its terrible results. By personal influence and war upon the saloons, there may be some mitigation of the evil; and to realize this ought to stimulate public sentiment to demand a sweeping reform.

Ignorance, indolence and inefficiency are also responsible for a large part of the pauperism in our midst.

Just here a word should be said, under the head of "respectable pauperism," to which these special causes contribute. At a meeting when several ladies were called upon to give their experience in Friendly Visiting and assisting the poor, said one, "I know nothing about elevating the degraded; my work has always been among people of a better class." She then told a very interesting story of a family which had been reduced from more than comfortable circumstances to poverty, and whose members, inefficient and ignorant of practical affairs, were comparatively helpless in regard to self-maintenance. Through her sympathy and continued efforts, they were, however, at last made self-supporting and happy, with a fair degree of prosperity. Similar cases are known to all who have any experience in benevolent work. The indolence of human nature everywhere asserts itself; and it is even a more difficult task to maintain virtue and self-respect in the better



classes than to develop it in the lower, to keep feet from falling than to help them to climb. This is especially so with women who have not been trained to any definite calling, and whose ordinary means of support have been taken from them. Relatives and kind friends for a while furnish pecuniary assistance; but this cannot be continued indefinitely; and the time comes when they must face the problem of dire poverty. Here a true friend is most needed, to discourage the tendency to depend upon friends and every charitable society, from which they can procure assistance. It is astonishing how rapidly self-esteem becomes deteriorated in such cases, and how soon people come to expect and demand the aid which was first accepted with reluctance. It might indeed be said of this as of vice, that it

to be hated, needs but to be seen;  
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Against these tendencies, the education of children in the Kindergarten and Industrial Schools are the most encouraging preventive agencies. Herein lies the greatest hope in all charitable work, where direct personal influence has the widest field and the prospect of the most satisfactory results.

Those who come into personal contact with pauperism confront the results of all these causes, and their powers are taxed to the utmost in the work of overcoming them. While they may not be able immediately to see the good effects of their influence, they can indirectly do much to encourage the independence and moral effort which shall make it unlikely, if not impossible, for poverty to descend into pauperism. Says Huxley: "Self-respect and thrift are the rungs of the ladder by which men may most surely be lifted out of the slough of despair and want."

Direct personal influence can do much to lessen the distance between the rich and the poor. The rich should feel their obligation that in their world—the world to which those below them aspire—they do not lead frivolous and unworthy lives. It is in vain to try to help with one hand while we hinder with the other—in vain to cut off the leaves or lop the branches, while

we fail to disturb the roots which lie below and drain the soil. The writer of a recent article "Under the Yoke of the Butterflies," comments most sensibly on the unsatisfactory waste of energies in the upper classes; and adds "the human race is not to be confined to the virtues that belong to the poor; it has to travel on and acquire the virtues of the rich. They must learn to retain their energies when they are masters of their own time, and a considerable portion of the world's material." The need to-day is great for lives simple and true in every relation in which they stand to those about them. The call is urgent for devoted personal work among the poor. Every report of this Organization testifies to the good results thereby effected. When facts and figures can be given as answers, there is no longer a question as to the tendency to decrease pauperism. Both in this country and in Europe great encouragement is noted from the reports of similar societies, in all of which the chief reliance is upon volunteer visiting. Said Robert Treat Paine, "It is the only hope of civilization against the gathering tide of pauperism in great cities. Thank heaven it is equal to the task in all the cities of the land, unless we must except New York, where the aggregation has become so vast and prolific that the problem has become appalling." This was spoken before the Charity Organization was formed here. What has New York to report for herself now upon this subject? After nine years' experience, the General Secretary testifies to a perceptible gain over pauperism year by year, attributed to a better understanding of charitable work through this medium. The chairman of each district committee acknowledges his obligation to the Friendly Visitors who have rendered it such assistance in its work. The Chairman of the Central Auxiliary Committee of Ladies, deplors the fact that she finds herself unable to interest more women of leisure in becoming visitors, only the small number of forty being engaged in it. More laborers are imperatively called for in this field. The General Secretary says that "not only charity, but patriotism demands such service. As the nation is but the aggregate of families, so the elevation of family life influences for good the national life and purifies it at its source." Surely if the results

of personal influence are so apparent in every charitable work and society, how much more effective would it become with all the co-operative agencies of this Organization? It desires to unite the wisest administration with the most devoted personal influence in every case brought to its notice. It does not propose to interfere with the work of any other society, but simply to concentrate every form of relief in a central Bureau, with the best means of investigation necessary to an intelligent treatment of cases requiring assistance. Why are so few found ready to undertake the work? Owing to a widespread misunderstanding of the aims and spirit of this Society, it has been criticised as nine-tenths organization and one-tenth charity. People are frightened by the term "Scientific," thinking that the poor are dissected, analyzed, and classified like so many specimens in an anatomical museum, and with as little regard for their welfare. Let them apply this term to the systematic and intelligent administration of means necessary to prevent a thorough disorganization of society, and they will respect and applaud, rather than criticise. It is quite time that law and not sentiment should be applied to the ministrations of charity, where the well-being of so many human lives is concerned. As one has well said: "Emotion may stir more kind hearts to spurts of energy, but men and woman equipped with emotion and good intentions alone, are no more fitted to contend against the evils with which we must battle, than a brave mob to hold the field against a trained soldiery. Only that enthusiasm which is linked to knowledge makes success certain." The charge of coldness and lack of sympathy is oftenest urged against this work. "I could not go to a poor person in distress and offer only advice, if I could not give anything else," says one. It would be well to correct this prejudice, and make it understood that while ever looking to the ultimate end in view, that of making the poor dependent on their own exertions, it is not unmindful of any physical suffering or want. A reference to the yearly reports of this Society will be sufficient confirmation of this statement. In regard to giving, the world is slow to believe that the root of all happiness is not mere money—that the true wealth of the world is

in moral character, the lack of which has degraded so large a portion of it; that the difficulty must be met by other than material agencies; that there is much beside which one can give, of sympathy, of cheer, of example, of that wider charity which is indeed "the greatest thing in the world," the love that comprehends all good words and works. The best gift is one's self. As the Christ said to Sir Launfal:

"The gift without the giver is bare;  
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three  
Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me."

If every destitute family could but have a true friend from those in better circumstances, to help it in the wisest and most patient way into better conditions, the amount of good accruing would be incalculable. Attention recently has been called to "A Study in Social Degradation, the Tribe of Ishmael," in Indianapolis, a fourth edition of which is just published. This paper shows the disgraceful record of some thirty families from pauper ancestry; the central family, that of Ishmael, being the largest and most widely branched. It can be identified as far back as 1840, and since that time appears with other families equally degraded in vice and crime, spreading the roots of evil, as it is said, "like devil-grass," beneath the soil of the State. A large amount of public and private relief has failed to have any good effect on these families. The hereditary traits re-appear; the power of self-help has diminished, and they still remain, crowding the asylums and hospitals, and taxing the energies of the benevolent wherever they exist. It might be profitable to imagine a different record from this one of social degradation. If, as far back as the appearance of the principal family, instead of having money, food or clothes, bestowed upon its members, it could have had a wise and sympathetic friend to discourage its idleness and direct all its energies toward helpfulness and self-support—then, instead of the diagram now published, and accompanying this study, showing the ramification of so much disease and crime, it might present a very different one, in families of respectability, an honor and pride to the State. How much can be done in this great city toward preventing

any such disastrous result or ensuring better ones in the future, depends entirely on the personal efforts now made in this direction. How far or how deep the influence, none may tell, but the hope lies in the direct endeavor which this Society calls upon men and women everywhere to exert. Those who cannot give money can give what is better, their time and energies, to the work. They can make sure that no children grow up to be paupers, they can aid in finding employment for all who are able, direct in industrial agencies all who are deficient, encourage cleanliness and comfort in the home, and inspire new hope and self-respect. Surely these efforts cannot fail of success. If the personal experience of the members of the District Committees could be given for the benefit of those unacquainted with the work, they would furnish a more potent testimony to the good results accomplished, than any written words or argument. They could tell of families brought from want and despair to independence and comfort; of homes made cleanly and happy, which were once abodes of ignorance and indolence; of children trained in ways of thrift and virtue. Would not these furnish a sufficient answer to the question as to the tendency of such influence in the decrease of pauperism? And if, instead of forty engaged in this work, there could be ten times that number, would they not be the noblest "400" that New York ever saw?

The deadly growth of this social weed or "devil-grass" might then be checked, if not entirely removed from our soil. Shall it be allowed to increase and scatter its seeds of evil far and wide, on account of the indifference of those who might do so much to prevent it? Shall society be regarded, as a recent scientist expresses it, as a collection of mere human amœboids, where "the ideal philanthropy is as careless of the individual life as nature herself"; or shall every human soul be considered a part of that divine event

Where not one life shall be destroyed,  
Or cast as rubbish to the void,  
Where God hath made the pile complete?

MRS. E. C. BOLLES.

“FELIX QUI CAUSAM RERUM COGNOVIT.”

HAPPY, because having recognized the cause, or fundamental reason, of events, he can by influencing the cause, control, or at least, modify the course of events.

One of the things to be grateful for in this age is that causes are so closely followed by their consequences, that it is easy to trace the connection and whereas in past times it took ten, twenty, or fifty years for the evil results of wrong public action to show themselves, now the punishment treads fast upon the heels of economic error.

The truth of this reflection is plainly to be seen in the experience of London during the past two years. The homeless men whom General Booth's Salvation Army Shelters and Barracks were to clear from the streets of the city, the “unemployed” who were to be put to work and rendered self-supporting, instead of diminishing in numbers and misery, have increased, and indeed the thronging into London of men who wanted work and of men who wanted maintenance without work began, as was natural, long before any added provision was made for them, the very day indeed when it was telegraphed from one end of Great Britain to the other that thousands of pounds had been put into Gen. Booth's hands to provide for all who needed help and for all who needed work, and “no questions asked.”

The following comments upon it by Mr. Walter Besant, and upon the question in general from the *Charity Organization Review* of London are worth reading: \*

Once there were some good people who were rich. They looked about them and saw that many other people—presumably also good—were poor. It grieved them that there should be poor people, or any people at all, who suffered from want and cold, while they were fat and warm, and well-housed and well-clad.

So they said, “Let us do something for these poor people, lest it be reproached unto us that we have hearts of stone.” Therefore,

\* From *The Queen*, January 14, 1893, by Walter Besant.



they collected a mighty sum of money, and gave orders that on a certain day it should be distributed, which was done, and most of the poor (among whom were the lazy and the thriftless, and the drunken) made haste to eat and drink till all the money was gone. Then the last state of these poor was worse than the first. Besides, the bruit or rumor of the thing going about the land all the thriftless and the lazy and the drunken came to that town in hopes of another distribution. Then they said, "Let us make work." So they made work; but, because it was not wanted, there was no one to see that it was good work, and the people shirked and scamped that work. Moreover all the people out of work flocked up to town to get this work, so that the state of the town grew worse and worse, and there were a great many more who had no money and no food than when the compassionate rich began. So they said, "We will make shelters," which they did, and those who had no money went to the shelters, and got a supper, a bed, and a breakfast. Then many of them found that they could go to one shelter after another, and could always get a supper, a bed, and a breakfast. So they resolved never to do any more work again at all, but to lie basking in a land where it was always afternoon and after-dinner, and to roam about at night from shelter to shelter, changing the company every night, and spending an enjoyable evening in chats and anecdotes. It is true that there was no drink or tobacco, but then in all mundane enjoyment there is always a something which disappoints besides, they could spend all their day in drinking and smoking, if they could raise any money by an odd job or two, so that the evening would become to them as the morning to others—a sweet interval of soberness and total abstaining. Then the rich compassionate said that they would only give to the starving. Lo, all the population, or nearly all, declared that they were starving, and held out their hands; and those who had not come into the town before came now, to get their share of the dole for the starving, and the public-houses drove a splendid business, so that the rents were doubled and trebled, and the rich people (their owners) grew doubly and trebly rich. And now the compassionate and charitable rich, seeing the failure of all their efforts, are sitting every man with his chin in his right hand, and the elbow of his right arm in his left hand, and his legs crossed, and a sick and weary look upon his face. And from time to time one lifts up his voice, "Brothers and sisters—behold, they starve, and we are rich. What next?"

The editor of the *Charity Organisation Review* makes the following comments upon the above:

It is not often that we get much assistance from writers of fiction in our perennial controversy with the hasty panacea-monger. Sentiment is more easily enlisted on the other side. Mr. Besant's remarks, therefore, are all the more welcome, and perhaps we may be allowed to point out that the man of letters here makes a much stronger statement than we ourselves are disposed to do. We have never argued that the percentage of those who are wilfully idle and dissolute is a large one. On the contrary we are willing to believe that it is small. We rest our opposition to the methods which Mr. Besant condemns on the fact that they are ruinous to the average well-meaning honest man. If, as is alleged, it is difficult for a man to remain independent, it is cruel and cowardly of us in the extreme to make the path of dependence easy. We have arrived at our present attitude on this matter, not because we fear that these schemes will be taken advantage of by the worthless. No man becomes economically worthless till his independence has been eradicated by a course of treatment such as Mr. Besant describes, but we who profess to have made a study of this matter, know the soundness of the maxim "*Obsta principiis*." The habit of dependence or inability to conform to economic surroundings is easily learned, nor are we disposed to apply hard names to those who follow their natural instinct to satisfy their wants with least exertion to themselves. If blame is to be apportioned, let it fall on those who by their ill-considered proceedings undermine the independence of the poor and thereby destroy their sole chance of escaping from their difficulties.

If we were disposed to blame we might say that these panacea-mongers have very little excuse for their ignorance. The history of the subject is open to all who care to read. In 1834 the country was face to face with the problem of the unemployed on a much larger scale than we are to-day. Throughout the country land was going out of cultivation because of the burden of the rates, and parishes were going bankrupt; bands of mutinous paupers were going about asking for work or bread. A commission was appointed. Now what was the policy recommended by that famous commission? They did not recommend more relief, more municipal workshops; they did not recommend that the Poor Law or any one else should attempt to discover which of these men could with advantage be mi-

grated or emigrated. They looked the difficulty straightly and honestly in the face, and said: "Throw the responsibility boldly on the men themselves. Give them a guarantee against starvation, by an offer of relief within the house (workhouse) and the evil will cure itself."

It was a hard saying. It convinced, however, our first reformed Parliament, and the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed. No one now doubts the salutary effect of that legislation. Is there any reason to doubt its soundness to-day? The old Poor Law had created the dependence of that clamorous crowd. Error must be followed by suffering, and there came the pinch of the Poor Law Amendment Act; by this the faces of the dependent crowd were turned away from the rates and made to look in the more healthful direction of their own exertion. This done, the situation at once improved.

It is the same to-day; in certain limited areas this same inability to conform to economic surroundings exists; it is to a large extent created, fostered, and led still further astray by those methods which Mr. Besant so graphically describes. It is a very unpopular doctrine to insist that there is no remedy for this but to rely on man's natural capacity for independence if he is not led away from it by hopeless and idle agitation in other directions. But the question is not, is it popular, but is it true? Those who have watched the history of the Poor Law know that every great reform has been brought about by restricting its operation and by restoring to the poor a fuller responsibility for their lives. This has never failed and never will fail. All steps in other directions are but palliatives, and prove to be in the end an aggravation of the disease.

Faith in man's capacity for independence is the only sure foundation for helpful charity.

There was a curious instance, however, of the ignoring of one important cause of the facts referred to found in an article published in *The Mail*, London, last July upon "Urban Congestion in Australia," of which the following extracts give the substance:

We are accustomed to think of the congestion of urban population as an old world evil. It is curious and interesting to be reminded that the difficulty exists in new countries also. In the Australian colonies there are vast tracts of unoccupied or sparsely-

peopled land, much of it well suited for agriculture. There are no artificial limitations on the acquisition or the alienation of real property. In fact all the remedial measures which have been devised here by "land reformers" have long been familiar to the Australians. Yet we find that they have not availed to check the tendency to the massing of the people, both natives and immigrants, in the large towns.

The acquisition of land by individuals in small parcels and at a cheap rate has been sedulously fostered by legislation, but the attraction is not sufficient for the masses in Australia. Bred up to enjoy the excitement of town life, they recoil from the loneliness of existence on a homestead far away from society.

We have lately heard a good deal of the prevalence of distress among the laboring population of the Victorian capital. The "unemployed" are as painful a factor in the social situation as they are in the East end of London. "Large numbers of persons," we were told a few weeks ago, "are supported by contributions from the public funds and by private charity." We heard, a little later, that "the names of 6,300 unemployed persons had been registered on the books of the labor bureau" and that "the distress was very great in spite of the various schemes adopted for its relief." Nor can this be regarded as surprising if we consider the enormous inflation of Melbourne compared with the rest of the colony of which it is the capital. According to the last census the population of Victoria was 1,140,000 while the population of Melbourne, with its suburbs, was 491,000, or over two-fifths of the whole. Of the remaining inhabitants one-third live in other towns, though none of these are progressing at an equal rate with the great city itself. The non-urban population in a colony almost exactly equal in area to Great Britain is about the same as the population of Melbourne alone.

Evidently a situation so extraordinary as this is not without its difficulties, and even its dangers; and these, unfortunately, are increased by the policy which the Victorian democracy has pursued for many years. A protective system and a lavish expenditure on public works attract labor to the centre of affairs, and when any hitch occurs, when trade, in spite of protection, becomes slack, or when, for financial reasons, expenditure has to be retrenched it is impossible to get rid of a superfluity of hands. Many of them have become utterly unfitted for country employment; most of them, having learned to delight in the glare and stir of the town, are re-

solved so long as they can get a living at all, not to exile themselves from the society of their comrades, the pleasures of the public house, and the tide of life in the streets. Hence the problem of the unemployed in Melbourne, in Sydney, and elsewhere. Hence the permanence of the "larrikin" nuisance, a peculiarly objectionable development of the genus "rough." The malady would, perhaps, work out its own cure were it not for the fact, that the railways and other public works being under Government control and Government itself being dependent on the votes of the democracy, the masses can always persuade themselves that, by bringing pressure to bear upon their rulers, they can secure constant employment and liberal wages. The resources of Victoria are vast, and the energy shown by her leading colonists is worthy of the highest praise, but it must be recognized that this is not a time for extravagant enterprises which might impair the credit of the colony at home. In Melbourne the difficulty of meeting the demand for work on Government undertakings is complicated by the fact that private speculation in land and building has been overdone. In these circumstances we can well understand how the Ministry and the Legislature are very naturally desirous to mitigate, if not get rid of, the congestion of population in the capital. We are not sanguine, however, that the attractions of village settlements will outweigh to any considerable extent the influences of protection and the public works system—not to speak of the mere excitement of city life, which we believe is in this country the most potent magnet that draws the rural laborers into the towns.

Of course there is much truth in attributing the tendency to press into the city to the policy of "lavish expenditure on public works" adopted in Victoria, and the unwillingness to leave the city is no doubt due in great degree to the attractiveness of city life as compared to the hard life of a pioneer, but one other potent cause for the influx into the city and the unwillingness to leave it is mentioned in the article, but it is spoken of as though the resulting poverty were in spite of it, instead of partly at least, because of it. I refer of course to the fact that "large numbers of persons are supported by contributions from the public funds and by private charity," which would seem a sufficient explanation of the other fact that "the unemployed are as painful a factor in the social system as they are in the East end of London."

The situation would seem to be remarkably simple. On the one hand city life with all its gaiety and attraction, with the possibility of well-paid work for all who want it and the certainty of support by public funds or private charity when that fails or becomes irksome, and on the other the hard, lonely, uncertain toil required to make a home in a new country. It would be a strangely constituted human being who would choose the latter, and until Victoria and London and all the other cities in the new world and the old give some attention to the motives which move the average human being, they will not prevent urban congestion, nor will they cease to have their sympathies tried and their consciences distressed by the homeless and the unemployed.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.



## THE MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH PEOPLE'S BANKS.

ALL who study the life of the poor, know that frequently the sober and industrious, through sickness, want of work or misfortune of some kind, are compelled to borrow money. The pawn shop is their bank, and here they are fleeced without mercy. The ordinary pawnbroker is allowed by law to charge three per cent. per month interest on all sums under one hundred dollars, or a fraction of a dollar. This is a high rate of interest, but the "Shylocks" of the trade are not at all content with such gain, and resort to shameful extortion to increase it. The majority of pawnbrokers charge extra sums for "hanging up" articles, and for such as there can be no excuse for hanging up, they give the excuse "for taking care." This has become a general practice, and the unfortunate borrower has no redress, for if the overcharge is objected to the loan is refused. The extra charge is never added separately on the ticket, but put with the amount actually loaned. For instance, if a coat is pawned for two dollars and a half, a ticket is given marked, Coat—\$2.62. In addition to this amount the borrower has to pay nine cents interest per month or fraction of the month, and when the fact is borne in mind that a great number of the very poor pawn their clothes every week, it will be easy to see that for the use of a trifle each week they have to pay over seven hundred per cent. in a year. This class of custom is the pawnbroker's delight. Wearing apparel is not the only thing for which extra sums are charged. For almost every article received by them, an additional charge of from three to twelve cents is added, on the plea of "taking care," and sometimes a charge of twenty-five cents is added. Of these facts I have obtained positive proofs.

This wrong is certainly one that calls for a remedy, and all interested in the welfare of humanity should welcome and aid the scheme of the proposed Provident Loan Company to open offices, where the poor can borrow money at a low rate of

interest. It is hoped that within a year, the first of these offices can be opened.

The scheme has the endorsement of the Charity Organization Society, but the movement is not a charitable one, and is not part of the work of the Society.

One hundred thousand dollars is being raised by persons interested in the movement, to put the scheme into operation. Shares will be issued with the distinct understanding that at no time will more than a limited dividend be paid. Any surplus of profits after paying necessary expenses, will be used to extend the usefulness of the benefaction.

Only one per cent. interest per month will be charged, and every opportunity will be given to borrowers to redeem their goods. Instalments of one dollar will be received until the full amount loaned is paid, and if necessary an extension of the time allowed by law wherein to release articles, will also be given.

No charges will be made for "hanging up" articles.

There is no doubt in the minds of the promoters of the Provident Loan Company, that from a moral and a financial point of view the scheme will be a success. That such banks are needed, few will question. Under existing conditions the poor are entirely at the mercy of unscrupulous money lenders, who never run any risk themselves. It is impossible to get more than the third of the value of any article on loan, and the pawnbroker is not responsible for damage done by fire, water or moths.

That this is a shameful state of affairs is perfectly plain, and all who take an interest in humanity should aid the committee in charge of the project in the good work they have undertaken.

WILTON TOURNIER.

## ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF.

**I**T is a familiar name and face we present with this issue of the REVIEW.

For the past decade and more, General Roeliff Brinkerhoff has been prominent in the councils of those men and women who have given time, means, and thought to the amelioration of the condition of their unfortunate fellow-men.

His life, which has been one of unusual experience and interest, began in the town of Owasco, N. Y., on the 28th of June, 1828.

His first experience was that of school-teacher at the early age of sixteen. Three years later found him employed as private tutor in the home of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son and relative of the famous ex-President. Here he remained until 1850, when he came to Ohio, entered upon the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to practice. The four years between 1855 and 1859 were largely devoted to newspaper work, in which profession he gained distinction as a political writer. He entered the army at the opening of the war, served for five years, was breveted a Brigadier-General and in 1866 was mustered out at his own request, after declining a commission in the regular army.

The following extract from "Ohio in the War," by White-law Reid, is evidence of the value of his services: "General Brinkerhoff deservedly ranks as one of the most competent officers of the staff corps of the army, having won every grade of his department below its chief, by meritorious and efficient service."

After the close of the Rebellion he returned to the practice of his profession at Mansfield, Ohio.

In 1873 he became cashier of the then newly organized Mansfield Savings Bank, which position he retained until 1889, when he became its vice-president.

But it is not to these various experiences as teacher, lawyer, editor, soldier, or man of business, that the reputation and prominence of Roeliff Brinkerhoff are due. It is the man as a penologist and philanthropist that is best known; here it is

where the toil and labor of his earlier life have borne fruit and crowned his work with success. His active work in this domain began with his appointment, by Governor R. M. Bishop, as a member of the Board of State Charities of Ohio in 1878. He is just now entering upon his sixth successive term. From the very first he gave himself to the work with his characteristic energy. His "hobby" (he admits it to be such) since that time has been the study of existing conditions of the defective, delinquent and dependent classes, and how best to improve and make less gloomy their unhappy and unfortunate lot. His ambition, and that of his associates on the Board, has been to place his adopted State in the foremost front in the care and treatment of these classes and to maintain her there. To the furtherance of these ends he has spared neither time nor travel. There are few institutions of any prominence in the respective States or in Canada that he has not personally and carefully visited. His vacations from the toil of business have been spent each year in these visits and in attendance upon the meetings of philanthropic societies. A close observer, he has been quick to note and take advantage of such points or principles as could be adopted with benefit in his own State, with an equal avoidance of all that was bad. In the formation of public opinion and in the enactment of legislation bearing upon the State's care for its unfortunate classes he, with the members of the Ohio Board, has borne an important part. It is to the earnest and continued efforts of this Board that Ohio owes her high position to-day, and that has made possible the following from the Hon. F. B. Sanbourn of Massachusetts: "In Ohio the Board has succeeded in establishing the most complete prison system, in theory, which exists in the United States, and this system is advancing toward practical development."

It is to the prison question, however, from the municipal prison and workhouse down to the penitentiary, that he has given the larger part of his observation and study. A firm believer in the "reformatory idea," as administered at Elmira, N. Y., he gave all his power and influence to the establishment of the Ohio State Reformatory.

The construction and management of county jails is a favor-

ite topic, and his voice and pen are both alike used in remonstrance against the intolerable evil of the indiscriminate association of prisoners in these but properly temporary places of detention.

In politics a staunch Democrat, he has never ceased to oppose the interference of partisan politics with the management of State and county benevolent and reformatory institutions. In the annual report of the Ohio Board for 1890 he writes: "As a hospital flag, on every battle-field of civilized warfare, is an emblem of neutrality and a sacred guarantee of protection to sick and wounded men; so, and more so, in political warfare, the asylums for our dependent and defective classes should be sacred from the attack of contending parties."

In 1880 General Brinkerhoff was honored with the Presidency of the Seventeenth National Conference of Charities and Correction. His connection with the Association since has been close and constant, and he is one of the most useful and influential members of that great organization. His contributions to the literature of that Society have been extensive. In 1880, his address as President upon "Our Charities and Corrections: As They Are and As They Ought To Be" covered the work of each State in the Union in regard to provision made for the care and treatment of the unfortunate classes. Later papers were: In 1883, "Post-Penitentiary Treatment of Criminals"; 1886, "Prison Reform"; 1887, "The Convict Contract Labor System"; and in 1890, "The Prisoner's Sunday."

His connection with the National Prison Congress has become no less intimate than with the National Conference. For a number of years past he has been the Vice-President of the Association, and will naturally be called upon to fill the office of President, made vacant by the death of Gen. R. B. Hayes.

This, in brief, is the outline of the life and work of General Brinkerhoff, one of the few (too few) who have had the inclination and have taken the time to turn aside from the ordinary business of a busy life and devote themselves and their powers to the alleviation of the sorrows of the brethren.

May he long be spared to carry forward the work with which his name has become so closely interwoven.

JOSEPH P. BYERS.

### GEORGE B. BUZELLE.

THE death of Mr. Buzelle, the General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, on April 25th, has removed from both the local and national fields of Charity Organization work an enthusiastic and enlightened leader.

At the time when Mr. Buzelle was called to the charge of the Society in Brooklyn, its work was performed in one small office, and consisted of little except a registry for the promotion of co-operation among the givers of aid. Of District Conferences and of those temporary employment departments which have since grown into prominence as the "Brooklyn system," there were none. The organization of district conferences, with the accompanying enlistment of Friendly Visitors, was indeed under consideration at the moment of his coming, and to this work Mr. Buzelle gave all his attention for the first two years of his service. Interested as he was later in the establishment and guidance of the departments for the temporary employment of the poor, he never ceased to regard the service of the Friendly Visitor as the heart of the Society's work. At times he almost deprecated the attention given to these later branches of the work as occasionally tending to obscure, in a measure, the central idea or the supreme need of individual personal influence.

Apart from the work in the homes of the poor, the departments of the Society's work which seemed to appeal most strongly to Mr. Buzelle were those designed for the instruction and reclamation of those women who had never learned to do any work properly, and who seemed incompetent to learn, whom he accurately described as "unskilled and without recommendations." Proceeding tentatively at the start, he had the satisfaction of seeing these departments grow to assured success, more especially after a lodging-house was added to the scheme, so that the advance made in the day time should not be lost between working hours.

Mr. Buzelle reached the age of fifty-eight, although his active



habits and untiring energy did not carry the impression of so many years, even to those who were intimate with him. His office hours began at 8 A.M., but he rarely failed to anticipate that hour by a liberal margin, and on most days his work ran until bed-time. In his earlier days he had an intention of entering the ministry, and was graduated at the Bangor Theological School, but his health at that time did not allow him to take a parish. Later he served during the war in the Christian Commission, in which work he was associated with Mr. R. D. Douglass, the former Superintendent of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, who introduced him to the trustees of the "Brooklyn Bureau of Charities," with an endorsement which did not overstate the merits of his friend. Together these men had ministered to the sick, the wounded and the dying on the battle-fields of the nation, and alike they have ended their days in the service of their fellow-men in our midst. The spirit of Sidney lived in these men, and the recognition that the need of their fellows was greater than their own, inspired the daily sacrifices of their lives.

A controlling characteristic of Mr. Buzelle was the unbending loftiness of his ideals. To him no case was hopeless, nor was he impatient of slow progress on the part of those whom inheritance or surroundings had seemingly demoralized beyond hope. He cheered the Friendly Visitors to accept the first wavering steps as encouraging progress, but did not allow them to rest in partial results, and urged them to strive for the realization of possibilities not in sight, save to the eyes of faith and hope.

He was justly impatient of the inertness of those who had the power but no heart to help, of the thoughtlessness of critics who retarded the work and then complained of slow progress, of the coldness of those whose words proffered assistance, which their acts never made good. And he was as sensitive as a child to criticism on any part of the work of the Society, feeling his own life-blood throb to the finger-tips of every arm of its work.

Lack of sympathy distressed him, discouragements saddened him, disappointments wore on him, but his faith in the

poor never faltered, and he never for a moment lowered his ideal of what the meanest of them might become.

He had a wholesome dread of institutionalism and officialism. He saw clearly that the best work the Society could do for weak men and women was to enable them to do without the Society as soon as possible. He distrusted systems and laid stress only on individual work for the individual. Buildings, officials, departments were in his mind all tools of little use except as they brought together the individual who had need and the individual who had to spare, whether of knowledge, of time, of means or of strength. But he had a wholesome respect for his position, and often said he would not change his seat in the office of the Bureau of Charities for the Bishop's Chair in a great cathedral, for he felt that the former was the post of the greater influence. Dr. Meredith well said, "He was no hireling. The poor were his sheep, and they knew him."

In his selection of assistants, his first demand was that they should have this spirit in their work at all times. He made their duties rotate so that those who sat at the Inquiry and other desks and listened to the appeals of the applicants, should also go daily among the poor in their homes, that their judgment might not become narrow or their sympathies slow, and that individuals and families should be individuals and families, and not "cases." It was his continuous effort to inspire in his assistants, and in the visitors and committees, such a spirit that the work could go on independently of any one's connection with it. And it is the highest tribute to him to say that this unselfish effort succeeded.

The following is a minute adopted at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, May 8, 1893:

In the recent death of Mr. George B. Buzelle, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the cause of philanthropy has suffered an irreparable loss.

With a mind admirably furnished by natural gifts and by studious training, our late General Secretary had a leading share in the counsels which have given form and efficiency to this Society.

Its development from small beginnings into an institution enlist-

ing the activities of more than five hundred volunteer visitors among the poor, possessing a registry of over two hundred thousand names, sustaining two work-rooms for women, two laundries and training schools, two wood-yards, two day nurseries for young children, and a lodging-house for women, besides furnishing temporary or permanent employment for men and women to the number of some thousands annually in various occupations, is the visible monument of his labor for the last eleven years.

And this is no unworthy monument. The institution whose chief executive officer he was, has come to be recognized as the embodiment of a principle and a method of charitable work, which must prevail if the problem of poverty in our large cities is ever to be solved.

And to Mr. Buzelle is due a large share of the credit for developing the idea that the Bureau embodies, and for reducing that idea to practical operation. He has been a recognized leader of public thought on the profound and complicated problems, to which the mass of poverty in this city gives rise; and his extensive correspondence has shown him to be the valued counsellor of workers in the field of charity in other-cities.

But the outward and visible product of his labor, as it appears in the institution that he has reared, fails worthily to exhibit his character or to record the work that he has done. Deep as is the impress of Mr. Buzelle's mind on the institution that he leaves behind him, the impress of his heart is deeper still.

The characteristic feature of his life here was a humane enthusiasm. His devotion to the relief of those in distress was a burning passion. He put all of himself into it. He spared nothing of time or effort in his attempt to reach every need and to relieve every form of distress. Those whose moral and physical want seemed to invite despair, and to defy ordinary efforts for relief, appeared sometimes to have a special charm for him; and some of the brightest jewels that will be accounted his forever, by virtue of the redemptive power that wrought through him, were rescued from depths of wretchedness that would have repelled a soul less eager than his in the effort to save.

The record of his work is mostly written where human eyes cannot read it as yet. It is in lives that he has lifted with that divine aid that he always sought to a higher plane and a purer character and to the hope of immortality. It is written on souls that are im-

perishable and that will be yet in the youth of their everlasting years when all earthly records shall have perished.

His devotion to his work and its extreme pressure upon him were the forces that brought a too early end to his labors.

As truly as the soldier, who dies on the field of battle, lays down his life for his country, so truly did our leader and brother lay down his life for the cause on which he had expended the vigor of his mind and heart.

His memorial may be written in the words that he had quoted as a motto for this Society. "The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor. And the cause which I know not I searched out."

His loss is irreparable. But his memory is an inspiration, and his counsels are still a guide.

The work yet to be done on the lines that he has marked out will be pursued more eagerly, more wisely and more hopefully, as those who have had the privilege of association with him remember what he was and what he did.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON AFRICA.

WHAT will the world do with Africa? What shall Africa be to the world? Will humanity fulfil Victor Hugo's prediction, and in the twentieth century make a world out of that dark and lost and hopeless continent whose very name means "sealed" and "secret"? Such are a few of the questions in applied ethics, Christian sociology and practical religion which, with immensity of interest and importance, are up for debate in the parliament of man. Merely to ask those three questions is to justify the existence of a Congress on Africa; to attempt to answer them is its object; and to the Christian, the citizen of the world, and the political scientist the endeavor to create a popular interest and a public opinion that shall be a new force in the redemption of Africa and the regeneration of the Freedman is an appeal to the highest elements and the noblest motives of Christian civilization.

The partition of Africa among the nations of Europe, bringing ten-twelfths of its area, *i. e.*, an imperial domain far greater than North America, within alien spheres of influence, is the most stupendous experiment in state-craft that the world has ever known. What nation or nations shall become dominant? What languages, religions and forms of state shall prevail? What result will come from the mingling—and shedding—of blood? Are native slavery, Arab slaving and Christian rum to be allowed to make Africa a hell on earth? Or shall the omen of good given by Europe and America in ratifying the Brussels treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade and the prohibition of the rum-traffic be transformed into a power that shall make for righteousness from Cape Bon to the Cape of Good Hope, until peace and plenty shall spread wings of healing over the length and breadth of Africa? In the rise and fall of nations will Africa ever add new elements of civilization?

The Congress is exceptionally fortunate in possessing as its Chairman Joseph E. Roy, D.D., together with Cyrus C. Adams, of the New York *Sun*, as a member of the general committee. Dr. Roy, as a Secretary of the American Missionary Association, is thoroughly at home with all aspects and relations of the negro problem in the South, while Mr. Adams' familiarity with African affairs is known to every journalist in the United States. Since it is desired that the coming Conference shall be the most adequate and representative

of Africa that humanity has ever held, outranking even those at Berlin and Brussels, the secretary made the scope of its deliberations as broad and varied as the African continent and our Southern States. Toward the furtherance of these purposes the chairman and secretary have taken large measures. Believing that in a multitude is wisdom, they chose as councillors, missionaries and explorers and governors and prelates, scholars, scientists, philanthropists and the Fourth Estate. Such leaders as Stanley among explorers, Baring and Rhodes among rulers, Cust and Müller among philologists, Keltie, Ravenstein and MacPherson in geography and history, Blyden and Dr. Ellinwood in comparative religions, Gen. Armstrong and Ex-Minister Curry among philanthropists and educators, Cable in literature, and Douglass and Mackinnon among statesmen, together with the rulers of Africa, are among the two hundred and fifty African experts or specialists who constitute our Advisory Council. The hope was cherished that the common-sense of most and the wisdom of those best versed in things African could be made of advantage to Africa and our Freedmen by the councillors advising us as to the themes vitally linking Africa in all her aspects and relations to humanity in every sphere of thought and action; and also by proposing the men best qualified for treating these themes and sharing the deliberations of the Congress. But the time at the command of the Committee left so slight a margin for accidents and delays that its Secretary was obliged to prepare a tentative programme. Of his draft, A Silva White, author of *the* work on "The Development of Africa," wrote: "Your programme is very comprehensive and opens vistas of great interest and importance. It is so comprehensive I can add nothing. May you succeed in obtaining the men you have fixed upon! I wish you every success."

Previously, however, the Secretary had classified human knowledge into an *index rerum* of Africana. He prepared a list of works in Newberry Library bearing directly upon Africa, or upon our negro problem. These number about 2500, including articles in periodicals, and enable students to investigate their subjects in Chicago itself. He also communicated with nearly 600 mission-stations in Africa, with American and English consuls, with European administrators, with the chief journals, religious and secular, of this country—especially with the negro press—and with all representatives, North and South, of work among Freedmen. He has sent the publications of the Committee to 5000 professional, religious and secular



periodicals in Europe, Africa and America ; to religious and scientific societies at home and abroad ; and to the 500 great schools and universities of the world. He is in constant correspondence to secure speakers and writers upon the subjects selected—a round century of them—and is meeting with such success that within ten months nearly all the appointments have been accepted.

The interest that the pending conference has aroused may be judged of when I quote from a few letters. A. Silva White writes : "I have always urged that an International Congress would at the present time be of the highest value. Africa is not a continent to be developed by the haphazard means hitherto employed. We ought to combine our efforts. It is always doubtful if, after the experience at Brussels, the European Powers would agree to take part in another congress. But on neutral ground, such as yours, I do not see why such a congress should not meet and discuss vital African questions with advantage." Heli Chatelain, United States Agent at St. Paul de Loanda, writes : "Your Congress may depend upon my practical sympathy to the full extent of my ability. I heartily applaud your undertaking, which is the realization of one of my pet dreams, and thank you for your effort in behalf of this continent." "Bebe Bwana," Mrs. French-Sheldon, writes : "What I saw in Africa is certainly the theme of my soul. I trust to promulgate it far and wide, and in this way be enabled to feel that I have measurably contributed to the enlightenment of the world at large, as well as in a way promoted the betterment of the so-called savage." J. Scott Keltie, the world-famous secretary of the London Geographical Society, "would like much to take part in the Congress"; and Georg Ebers, the magician whose genius revived Egyptian life, in "Uarda," from its sleep of forty centuries, is so interested that he will contribute an essay on Egyptian literature, and possibly be here in person.

It is in place now to speak of the programme. In the preparation of it both popular interest and scientific research were considered, and the requirements of the merchant and missionary and scholar and statesman. Arts, languages, literature, history, geography, religion, science and sociology have all been included in the subject-matter of the Congress. Bishop Tanner promises to tell of the American negro in journalism. R. N. Cust, LL.D., author of "The Languages of Africa," will discuss African philology in general. A specialist who has studied the subject for over thirty years will tell the story of the negro in N. America from 1620 to 1892.

Prof. MacPherson, author of a masterly monograph on "Liberia" in the Johns Hopkins "Studies," is to speak of the modern history of Africa. The African missions of the great American and European societies are to be represented by the secretaries, and one Sunday is to be field-day for missions. Momolu Massoquoi, king-elect of the Veys, will describe native customs and popular life. But space is lacking to speak in detail of other departments than sociology, to which I wish to call special attention, first, however, premising that since this article was written so many additional acceptances have arrived, that my limitations of space prevent me from doing justice to the richness of the program.

Premier Rhodes of Cape Colony had been invited to treat of African civilization at large. General Glenn of the deceased Confederacy has consented to enlighten the world as to whether American slavery contributed to the civilization of Africa. James Stevenson, builder of the road between Nyasa and Tanganika, will send an essay on the principles and problems of colonization and commerce. Stanley Africanus has been requested to state the relations of the outside world to Africa. Dr. Ward, of the New York *Independent*, will inform America what reparation she can make to her negroes, while Castelar and Stead are asked to state what America and Europe can do for Africa as atonement for the crimes of centuries. Afro-Americans will express their views on the debt to Africa from their own race, and the feasibility of colonization by Afro-Americans. An ex-Confederate, Blair of Richmond, is to answer the question: "What is the Southern problem, and its solution?" John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, will publish the results of twenty-five years of negro education. General Armstrong of Hampton Institute was to specify the problems requiring solution in educating the negro. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," was desired to expound the subject of the negro as related to the amendments to the national constitution.

Turning for a last glance at the Dark Continent itself, you will see our Department of State inviting Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Portugal to send official representatives as delegates to the Congress, to speak of their African colonies or spheres of influence. It will be legitimate to bring in Egypt and Abyssinia with their ancient Asiatic affiliations of blood and civilization, the characterizing influences of early Portuguese, Dutch and racial contacts round the rim of the continent, its transcendent resources

as inviting the reciprocities of commerce, the offering of an outlet for the overcrowded populations of India and other lands, the world's indebtedness to Africa for material benefits, and the means of overthrowing those twin barbarisms of merchandise in man, and of traffic in liquid damnation. The story of English and American explorations, with their political and scientific results, will be told by Dr. Mills, F.R.G.S.; of French explorers by the President of the Paris Geographical Society; of German heroes by Rohlfs himself; of Italian pioneers by Madame Bompiani; and of Portuguese pathbreakers by Serpa Pinto. The slave trade as affected by the Brussels treaty of 1891 will be discussed by Horace Waller, the friend and companion of Livingstone, while the Director-General of the Congo State, the Consul for Italy at Massowah, and representatives of the English, French and German anti-slavery societies have been invited to make known what their respective countries are doing to suppress slavery and slaving. Savorgnan di Brazza has been appointed to inform us as to the best methods of developing organized governments in native territories. Sir Travers Twiss, legal counsel for the Berlin Congress, was desired to compare British and other methods of governing natives. The British chartered companies operating in East Africa, on the Niger and in South Africa have been asked to expound their systems of government, development and commerce. John A. Kasson, in 1884 our minister to Germany, and one of the founders of the Congo State, has consented to tell of its place and power in the redemption of Africa. Mason Bey, for twenty years the servant of Egypt in the Soudan, will discuss the mutual relations of Egypt, England and Equatoria. A. W. Bodger, secretary of the British committee for the prevention of the rum-trade in Africa, is in great demand for his interesting and effective lantern-lecture on the demoralization of the natives by liquor. Finally, along the lines of forecast and prediction, C. C. Adams is to deliver an oration on Africa as a new factor in civilization.

Is not the business in hand an affair of world-wide interest? Shall not the Chicago Congress on Africa create an epoch in the history and development of that continent? To the soul of the centuries to come, and to the nations yet to be, its deliberations and determinations will sound as pæans in the epic of civilization.

FREDERIC PERRY NOBLE.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS IN THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES  
AND CORRECTION COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

DIVISION A.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Worcester Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass.  
St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs.  
Asylum for the Insane, Athens, Ohio.  
Asylum for the Insane, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Asylum for the Insane, Columbus, Ohio.  
Asylum for the Insane, Toledo, Ohio.  
Boston Lunatic Hospital, Boston, Mass.  
Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women, Newark, N. Y.  
Eastern Ohio Insane Hospital.  
Insane Asylum, Dayton, Ohio.  
Longview Insane Asylum, Carthage, Ohio.  
Lynch Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis. (Restraint appliances for the  
insane.)  
McLean Hospital, Somerville, Mass.  
Maine Insane Hospital, Augusta, Me.  
Michigan Institutions for the Insane at Kalamazoo, Pontiac, and  
Traverse City.  
Minnesota Hospital for the Insane, St. Peter.  
Minnesota Second Hospital for the Insane, Rochester.  
Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Logansport, Ind.  
Ohio Institution for Epileptic Insane.  
Utica State Hospital, New York.

DIVISION B.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE SICK AND INJURED.

Crosby Invalid Furniture Co. Nashua, N. H.  
Sargent Manufacturing Co. Muskegon, Mich.  
Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass.  
Indianapolis Flower Mission.  
Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Baltimore, Md.  
Auxiliary Society of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.  
Irene H. Ovington.  
Philadelphia Home for Incurables.  
Episcopal Hospital, Diocese of Southern Ohio.  
Allen, Mary E., New York, (Invalid Chair.)  
Barnwell, Miss C. C., Baltimore, Description of dispensary for  
plaster jackets.  
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.  
Cancer Hospital for Women, New York.  
Dugot, Mrs. B. A., Mallet Creek, Ohio.

Evening Dispensary for Women and Children, Baltimore.  
 Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Hale, Seth P. H., Williamsville, Mass.  
 Hawley, Mary A. Dixon, Ill. (Invalid's Table.)  
 Instructive District Nursing Association, Boston.  
 Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia.  
 Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia.  
 Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.  
 Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland, Me.,  
 Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Ass'n., Boston, Mass.  
 Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Meggy, Jesse Hodgman, Philadelphia.  
 New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston.  
 New York Hospital Saturday and Sunday Ass'n, New York.  
 Reeves, Carrie V., (Head rests for beds.)  
 Sharon Sanitarium, Boston.  
 St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa.

## DIVISION C.

## THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Female Orphan Asylum, Portland, Me.  
 Children's Home Society, Chicago, Ill.  
 New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass.  
 Minnesota State Reform School, Red Wing, Minn.  
 Mrs. Shaw's Day Nurseries, Boston, Mass.  
 Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, New York.  
 Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory of New York City.  
 Aid for Destitute Mothers and Infants, Boston.  
 Baptist Orphanage, Angora, Phila.  
 Boys' Home, Baltimore.  
 Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Children's Aid Society, Boston.  
 Chicago News Record, Chicago, Ill.  
 Children's Aid Society, Chicago.  
 Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia.  
 Children's Home, Bangor, Me.  
 Fitch Crèche, Buffalo.  
 Goodwill Farm for Boys, East Fairfield, Me.  
 Hampden County Children's Aid Society, Springfield, Mass.  
 Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York.  
 Hebrew Technical Institute, New York.  
 Home for Friendless Children, Reading, Pa.  
 Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training School for Boys, Glenwood, Ill.  
 Industrial School for Girls, Boston.  
 Little Mothers at Work and Little Mothers at Play, New York.

Louis Down-town Sabbath and Daily School, New York  
 Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.  
 Maine Industrial School for Girls, Hallowell, Me.  
 Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Boston.  
 Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,  
 Boston.  
 Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity, Boston.  
 Massachusetts State Primary School, Palmer, Mass.  
 Mayo School, Darlington, S. C.  
 New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.  
 New York State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Ohio's Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio.  
 Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza, Pa.  
 Presbyterian Orphanage, Philadelphia.  
 South End Industrial School, Roxbury, Boston.  
 State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass.  
 Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools of Massachu-  
 setts, Boston.  
 Wernle Orphan Home, Richmond, Ind.  
 Young Girls' Home, St. Paul, Minn.

## DIVISION D.

## THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE ADULT POOR AND PAUPERS.

Overseers of the Poor, Newton, Mass.  
 Maine Home for Aged Women, Portland, Me.  
 Temporary Home for Women and Children, Portland, Me.  
 Society for Organizing Charity, Salem, N. Y.  
 Louisville Charity Organization Society.  
 Associated Charities, Cambridgeport, Mass.  
 Monday Evening Club, Boston, Mass.  
 St. John's Guild, New York.  
 New York Sisterhood of Personal Service, N. Y.  
 Order of Treue Schwestern.  
 Ohio's Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.  
 Hebrew Aged and Infirm Home, New York.  
 Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, N. Y.  
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society Home for Aged and Infirm, Yonkers,  
 N. Y.  
 Ladies' Sewing Society, of H. O. A., N. Y.  
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids,  
 New York.  
 Associated Charities, Boston.  
 Associated Charities, Cincinnati.  
 Associated Charities, Fall River.  
 Associated Charities, Newburgh.  
 Associated Charities, Newtonville, Mass.  
 Associated Charities, Wilmington, Del.  
 Bethel Associated Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.



Boston Provident Association, Boston.  
Bureau of Labor and Charities, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Charity Organization Society, Baltimore.  
Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.  
Charity Organization Society, Burlington, Iowa.  
Charity Organization Society, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Charity Organization Society, Newport, R. I.  
Charity Organization Society, New York City.  
Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago.  
City Almshouse, Baltimore.  
City Mission, Lawrence, Mass.  
German Evangelical Home, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
German Old People's Home, Chicago.  
German Society of Chicago.  
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Industrial Aid Society, Boston.  
Library Bureau, Boston.  
Massachusetts Board of Lunacy and Charity, Boston.  
Massachusetts State Almshouse.  
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.  
New York Herald, New York City.  
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.  
North End Mission, Boston.  
Ohio Working Home for the Blind.  
Old Woman's Home, Reading, Pa.  
Overseers of the Poor, Bellingham, Mass.  
Overseers of the Poor, Boston.  
Overseers of the Poor, Brookline, Mass.  
Overseers of the Poor, Somerville, Mass.  
Overseers of the Poor, Springfield, Mass.  
Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, Philadelphia.  
Penny Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society,  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Relief Association, Plainfield, N. J.  
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Boston.  
Temporary Home for Working Women, Boston.  
Union Relief Association, Springfield, Mass.  
United Hebrew Charities, New York.  
Western Home of Employment, Philadelphia.

## DIVISION E.

## THE PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION OF ADULT DELINQUENTS.

Champion Iron Co., Kenton, Ohio.  
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia.  
Home for Fallen Women, Baltimore, Md.  
Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord Junction, Mass.  
Minnesota State Prison, Stillwater.  
Model of Electrical Death Chair, New York.

New York State Reformatory, Elmira.  
 Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.  
 Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntington, Pa.  
 Reformatory Prison for Women, South Farmington, Mass.  
 Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Western State Penitentiary, Allegheny, Pa.

## DIVISION F.

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL EXHIBITS OF THE GOVERNMENT  
 AND SUPERVISION; THE CAPACITY AND POPULATION OF  
 THE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF  
 THE STATES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

California.  
 Colorado.  
 Delaware.  
 Illinois Commissioners of Public Charities.  
 Indian Territory.  
 Indiana Board of State Charities.  
 Iowa.  
 Maine.  
 Maryland.  
 Massachusetts Board of Charities and Correction.  
 Massachusetts Board of Lunacy and Charity.  
 Massachusetts Maps, Statistics and Literature.  
 Michigan State Board of Correction and Charities.  
 Minnesota State Board of Correction and Charities.  
 National Conference of Charities and Correction.  
 New York State Board of Charities.  
 New York State Charities Aid Association.  
 Pennsylvania State Board.  
 Pioneer Co-operative Bank of Boston.  
 Provident Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md.  
 Wines, F. H., Springfield, Ill., Graphic Charts of Crime and Pauperism.  
 Workingmen's Loan Association, Boston.  
 Home Savings Society, Boston.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

**D.** C. HEATH & CO. are publishing a little book by Professor C. R. Henderson, Assistant Professor of Social Science, Chicago University, entitled "An introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes." We hoped to be able to present a review of this valuable work in this number of the REVIEW, but it has been impossible to do so. The book will be a valuable manual for charitable workers. It gives an excellent survey of the whole field of charities and correction.

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This is the last number of Volume II. of the CHARITIES REVIEW. The next number will appear November 1, as only eight numbers are published each year. All who are interested in the promotion of more intelligent charity in this country are asked to assist in giving the REVIEW a still wider circulation next year, and in increasing its intrinsic value by their contributions to its columns. Those who are bearing the burden of this enterprise feel that the labor is worth while, that the REVIEW is doing a good work, and that it deserves the support of all who have the welfare of the less privileged at heart.

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We use in this number the portrait of General Roeliff Brinkerhoff. The face is familiar to all who have attended the National Conferences of Charities and Correction and the National Prison Congresses. He has recently succeeded ex-President Hayes in the Presidency of the latter Congress; is President of the State Board of Charities of Ohio, and is connected with many patriotic and benevolent associations local and national. The many movements he has inaugurated or assisted in promoting for the good of the criminal and unfortunate cannot here be named. A pioneer in philanthropic work in the West, he is still in the vanguard of that great army of workers, active and progressive. He is to take a prominent part in the coming National and International Congresses of Charities and Correction.

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE May meeting of the Central Council was held on the 10th of the month in the customary place. Twelve members were present.

The effects of the present financial depression were seen in the reduction in the number of new contributors which up to the 1st of May was 174 against 280 for the corresponding period in 1892. Thirty-eight co-operating churches and societies have contributed this year, one of which, the German Hospital, made its 10th annual contribution of \$100 and upwards.

The work of the Society was of about the average volume of previous seasons, with no features requiring special note except that the number of investigations, at the request of members and others, increased nearly 50 per cent., showing a gratifying enlargement of the use made of the Society. The new Eighth District Committee, on the west side of Central Park, is fairly and vigorously at work and meets with encouraging favor and co-operation from the residents of that part of the city. The several District Committees held 68 meetings during the month. Mrs. H. M. Dewees was approved as a member of the Fourth and Dr. Geo. T. Chase as a member of the Tenth District Committee.

The Committee on District Work has commenced holding its meetings at the several District Offices in rotation, as a means of keeping in closer touch with them all. At each meeting the topic for discussion will be "The Principles of District Work."

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Council has been issued and distributed. It is a pamphlet of 132 pages, and much pains has been taken to fill it with information worth perusal and preservation for future reference. The reports of the several Standing and District Committees will repay careful consideration.

The sale of engraved gems has progressed slowly. To the gems has been added, by the gift of the same donor, a considerable quantity of majolica and old Italian pottery which increases materially the value of the gift. In this collection are many rare and desirable pieces worthy the attention of collectors of such curios. We trust

our members will make it known to their friends that the collection is for sale for the benefit of this and other societies.

A report was presented from the Central Auxiliary Committee of Ladies giving detailed aims and plans for establishing associated Work Rooms for unskilled women; and after discussion the plans were approved, subject to future modifications they are to be carried out early in the autumn by a Committee of the Central Council very much after the manner of the laundry and wood yard. It is intended to make these Work Rooms a co-operative movement among neighboring societies and churches, chiefly to enable churches the better to care for the class of women who apply so regularly to them for work and relief through their parish societies. The expense, when divided among a number of churches, will be trifling and far less than churches on the average now expend in the same direction and too often with unsatisfactory results. The best part of the movement is that it aims to influence character through the friendly contact and supervision which the Work Rooms will afford, and to train the unskilled and dependent to work for their own support to better advantage. When women show themselves willing to work, and prove themselves trustworthy, then the Committee will endeavor to obtain permanent situations for them. It is hoped also to make arrangements to lodge homeless women with children who may apply for work. The work to be done will be the unravelling of carpets, assorting the wools by colors, knitting mats, weaving carpets and mats, repairing and re-making old clothing, etc.

Telephones have been placed in the 1st District Office corner of Nassau and Spruce St., and in the 10th District Office corner Seventh Ave. and 127th St., these two being the most distant offices from the Central; and thereby the rapidity and efficiency of the work is much increased.

Steps have been taken to overcome the difficulty of finding summer vacation places in the country for Catholic children, and the co-operation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has been invited in the matter. As most of the hosts who receive children from the *Tribune* Fresh Air and other Funds are Protestants, and more or less active in their own churches, they naturally give the preference to those children whose parents do not object to their going to church with them and engaging in family worship, and therefore many of them decline to receive Catholic children unless they are willing to conform to their customs. Hence much embarrassment has arisen

in finding suitable vacation places for Catholic children, and it has been thought that if the Catholic authorities would take the matter up they might find well-to-do families of their own faith scattered throughout the country who would gladly receive poor children from the city.

Work has already been commenced upon the building to be erected as a lodging-house in connection with the new wood yard at 520 West 28th St.

The Island in the Sound near Stamford, the offer of the free use of which to the Society was noted in the previous REVIEW, has been placed at the disposal of a movement known as the Boys' Brigade, to be on an entirely unsectarian basis. It is the intention to make it a summer military and industrial school, for the benefit of the poorest boys of the city who otherwise would be deprived of recreation in the country and of opportunities for improvement. Great hopes are entertained of the usefulness of this enterprise. The Island is called Brush Island, and is one mile from the Noroton station of the New York and New Haven Railroad; and it is believed that it will repay a visit during the summer from any persons interested in the welfare of boys of the class named. Tents will be used for this summer, and buildings will be erected later when experience will have shown just what is required.

Scientific and practical charity has suffered a serious loss in the sudden death of Mr. Geo. B. Buzelle, the General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities from its beginning. Mr. Buzelle possessed not only sound views on the social questions involved in this work, but also a well-trained mind and considerable literary ability, having been fitted for the ministry in an Eastern Theological Seminary of high repute. He was an intense and self-forgetful worker to an extent which it is feared undermined his strength so that he could not resist the inroads of a disease not necessarily fatal. He had won the esteem and confidence not only of the officers of his own Society, but also of all who had met with him at the National Conferences of Charities and Correction. As Chairman of the Charity Organization section of the Conference in Denver last year, he was able, discriminating and useful. He was especially helpful to our own Society for years in the frequent services which we necessarily require in investigations in Brooklyn.

## Charity Organization Society Summary for April, 1893.

	APRIL, 1893.	PREVIOUS MONTH.	APRIL, 1892.
<b>Financial.</b>			
Current receipts from contributions.....	\$1,824 00	\$3,120 00	\$1,796 37
Current expenses .....	\$4,040 68	\$3,527 67	\$4,140 77
New members .....	36	37	44
<b>Registration Bureau.</b>			
Requests for information.....	136	241	135
Reports sent out.....	337	437	374
<b>District Work.</b>			
New cases .....	333	629	318
Visits by Agents .....	2,496	2,506	1,675
Consultations at offices.....	554	633	564
<b>Street Beggars.</b>			
Total number dealt with.....	45	54	48
Of whom were warned.....	23	34	23
Of whom arrested and committed.....	22	20	25
<b>Wood Yard.</b>			
Days' work given....	265	480	—
Loads of wood sold .....	397	561	—
<b>Laundry.</b>			
Women employed.....	45	42	50
Days' work given .....	614	585	343
Receipts for work done .....	\$787 71	\$924 10	\$518 51
<b>Penny Provident Fund.</b>			
Stamp stations.....	217	213	160
Depositors .....	30,000	30,000	23,785
Deposits.....	\$21,472 78	\$31,187 21	\$15,124 05



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